

[3.0054]

**A NEW TREEHOPPER OF THE GENUS *Cyrtolobus* FROM
WISCONSIN (HOMOPTERA, MEMBRACIDAE)¹**

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The genus *Cyrtolobus* Goding is a difficult one, containing several closely related species which present problems in determination. It has often been implied that the females show less variation than the males and bear more distinctive patterns so that more meaningful comparisons can be made using females to designate species. I would take issue with this since I have found that in several species of *Cyrtolobus* the females vary greatly too, notably in what can be called the "vau" group. In some species, such as *C. querci* (Fitch), the male certainly is distinctive.

Since so many recognized species do intergrade, it was interesting to find these strongly marked new males. They were collected by two students attending an N. S. F. Institute at the Pigeon Lake field station of Wisconsin State Universities. They are Mr. Robert Battles of Ankeny, Iowa, and Mr. Wayne Suoja of Virginia, Minnesota. They were part of a group collecting from bur oak, jack oak, and hazel in the pine barrens, but specific plants from which these insects were taken are unknown. However, since the members of this genus are common inhabitants of several kinds of oaks and hickories as well as black locust, either the bur or jack oak is the probable host for this species.

The genus *Cyrtolobus* contains about 42 species in North America, of which 17 have been known previously from Wisconsin.

The insect described here keys readily to the genus *Cyrtolobus* in Funkhouser's (1923) Hemiptera of Connecticut. On page 171 it comes out to the subfamily Smiliinae. On page 172 of his key to genera of Smiliinae it comes out in the second part of couplet 18 to *Cyrtolobus*. In my (1952) keys on

¹ Accepted for publication August 14, 1970.

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pages 130 and 131 it runs easily to subfamily Smiliinae, tribe Smiliini, genus *Cyrtolobus*. However, it will not fit in my key to species at all. The simplest way to modify the key to males on page 132 would be to make the first couplet a triplet to read as follows:

1. Pronotum distinctly green and black *maxinei* Dennis
- Pronotum with bright yellow markings 2
- Pronotum without distinct green and black or bright yellow markings 3

***Cyrtolobus maxinei* NEW SPECIES**

(*Figures 1, 2, 3*)

Male: Medium sized, relatively low, in form resembling *C. flavolatus* Woodruff. Pronotum strikingly and distinctly marked with green and black.

Face between eyes nearly twice as broad as tall, coarsely punctate, yellow-green with deep brown as sparse, scattered spots and irregularly bordering epicranial suture and as an irregular line from each ocellus toward lower corner of eye and along medial 2/3 of lower edge of vertex. Ocelli hyaline, equidistant from each other and eye. Eye red. Clypeus abruptly narrowed apically, yellow-green with deep brown along lower margin and as two irregular vertical bars arising from point of abrupt narrowing. Lateral aspect of head black with posterior borders of sclerites narrowly testaceous. Base of antenna pale testaceous.

Pronotum coarsely punctate, scantily haired, little elevated, regularly curved to the subacute apex which attains half of the terminal areole. Metopidium green with yellow-green surrounding and between the callosities. Callosities and irregular spots between them deep brown. A black stripe arising on the median carina between the callosities and broadening as it rises and continues posteriorly to the anteapical vitta before which it attains the margin of the pronotum. Sides of the pronotum and anteapical vitta green. Tip of pronotum black.

Body beneath black, with posterior margins of sclerites testaceous. Abdomen black with posterior margin of segments yellow. Subgenital plate yellow with a median patch of black and a pair of short longitudinal black bars arising from the base, equidistant from each other and the lateral borders of the plate.

Coxae black with obscure proximal and distal testaceous bands. The middle and rear coxae with postero-lateral protuberance yellow. Trochanters testaceous. Femora black with proximal and distal testaceous bands. Tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

Tegmina hyaline; base, veins, membrane beyond cells, extreme posterior of terminal areole and of two cells above it deep brown.

Holotype dimensions: Total length, 4.9 mm. Maximum width of pronotum 2.0 mm. Holotype male: 14 miles west of Drummond, Bayfield Co., Wisconsin, July 23, 1970 (Robert Battles).

Paratype male: same locality and date (Wayne Suoja). This specimen is slightly more yellowish on the face and metopidium, and the tip of the pronotum is missing.

Both specimens are in my collection.

Female: unknown; however, in the same area I have found females which are green with a slight yellow cast and closely resemble those of *C. inermis* (Emmons) but differ by being larger. It is possible that these are females of this new species; however, in the absence of definitive evidence I do not wish to designate these as the females of the species described here.

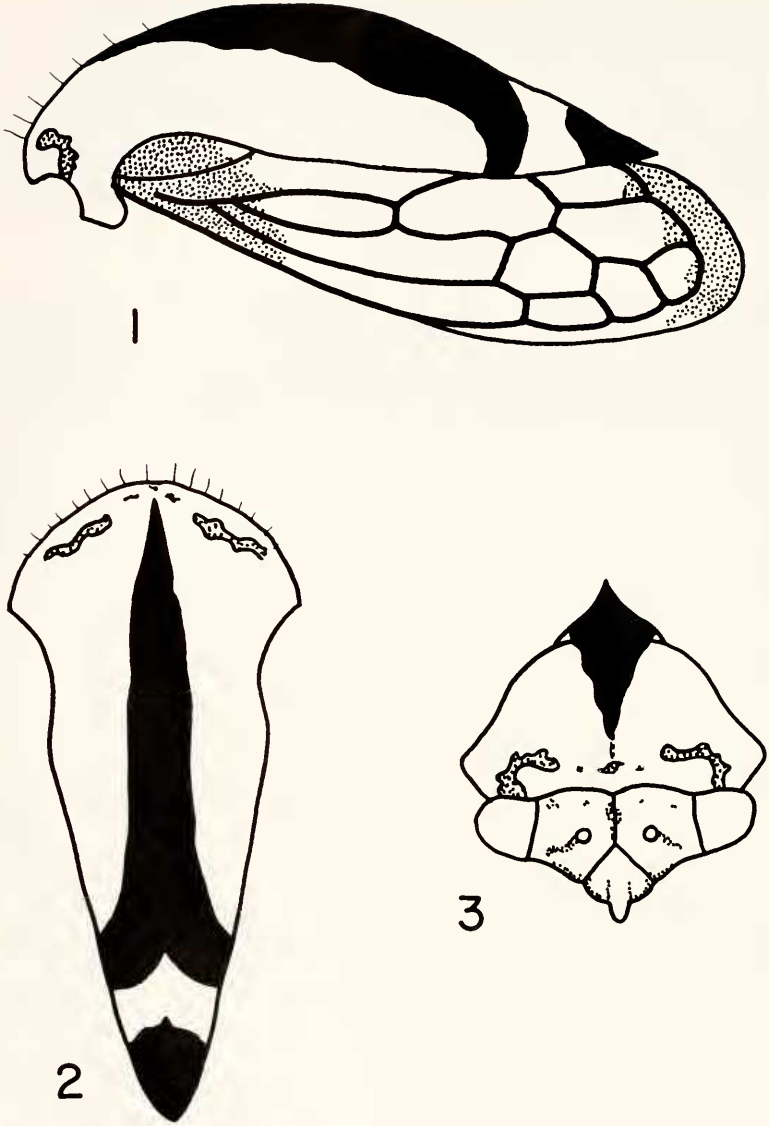
This species is dedicated to my wife, Maxine, who has patiently and materially aided in my collecting for many years.

Literature Cited

- Dennis, Clifford J. 1952. The Membracidae of Wisconsin. Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., 41: 130-132.
- Funkhouser, W. D. 1923. Family Membracidae in Britton's *Guide to the insects of Connecticut*. Part IV. The Hemiptera or sucking insects of Connecticut. Bull. Connecticut Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv., 34: 171-172.

2.0054 A new treehopper of the genus *Cyrtolobus* from Wisconsin (Homoptera, Membracidae).—The new species, *Cyrtolobus maxinei* Dennis is a medium sized, relatively low in form species resembling *C. flavolatus* Woodruff. The pronotum is strikingly and distinctly marked with green and black. The type locality is 14 miles west of Drummond, Bayfield Co., Wisconsin.—Clifford J. Dennis, *Wisconsin State University, Whitewater, WI 53190*.

Descriptors: Homoptera; Membracidae; *Cyrtolobus maxinei*; *Cyrtolobus flavolatus*.



Figures 1-3. *Cyrtolobus maxinei* new species. Fig. 1, left lateral view of pronotum and tegmen; Fig. 2, dorsal view of pronotum; Fig. 3, anterior view of face and pronotum. All drawn to same scale.